FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1985

Sudan

"President" Ja'far Numayri, in a letter to Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab reported by MENA, stated that he "understands the motives" that prompted Al-Dhahab to take power and wishes him success in his new responsibility. Former Numayri advisers and SSU officials have been detained in Sudan, according to the agency. Meanwhile, Siwar al-Dhahab discussed "urgent issues" during a meeting with government officials, SUNA reported. Later, the trade unions issued a statement transmitted by the agency announcing an end to the "general political strike" and calling on trade union organizations to increase production.

In a separate development, Libya's Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi congratulated Siwar Al-Dhahab on the "transformation" that has taken place, and stressed Libya's desire to develop bilateral relations, Omdurman radio reported.

Lebanon

The Israeli Air Force attacked a Palestinian "terrorist" base near Al-Damur early on 9 April, Jerusalem radio announced. The pilots reported "accurate hits" on their targets, which included a command post belonging to the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front (PPSF), a faction that opposes PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Lebanese security sources cited by Voice of Lebanon radio said the PPSF center was completely destroyed by the attack, which killed 10 Palestinians and wounded 2 Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gunmen. The PSP's clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio stated that a PSP center was destroyed in the raid.

In earlier military developments, Beirut radio reported further shelling in the Sidon area and the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said over 20 people were killed or injured in the fighting. The latter source also claimed that the Lebanese Army thwarted an "attempted Israeli sea landing" near Sidon.

Reporting on the recent meeting between Israeli officials and UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, Israel's *HA'ARETZ* disclosed that the Israelis expressed willingness to renew the Al-Naqurah talks with Lebanon. As for the security zone that Israel intends to maintain in the south, military sources cited by Jerusalem radio said that pro-Israeli villages north of the line currently envisaged will be allowed to join the zone. Israel will also try to ensure that Lebanese Christians have access from Jazzin to the border.

Syria

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm's new cabinet, listed in a presidential decree broadcast by Damascus television, contains a number of new appointments including Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, who replaces Major General Nasir al-Din Nasir. Mahmud Qaddur and Salim Yasin are listed as deputy prime ministers for services affairs and economic affairs, while Qahtan al-Suyufi is the new finance minister.

Israel

Egyptian Talks — Political sources told *DAVAR* that a summit between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak may take place in a few weeks and the paper noted that, if convened, the summit may decide on a "package deal" in which Egypt would return its ambassador to Israel and improve commercial and tourism relations in exchange for Israel transferring the Tabah dispute to international arbitration. In another report, Jerusalem radio announced that Minister 'Ezer Weizman will visit Egypt next week for "private" talks with Mubarak.

IDF Soldier's Murder — An IDF soldier who hitched a ride inside the green line was kidnapped and murdered by "terrorists," Jerusalem television reported. The incident is similar to several previous murders of hitchhiking soldiers.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq deployed toxic chemical weapons containing mustard and nerve gases in the Badr operational area on 8 April, IRNA reported. Iran's War Information Headquarters, in a statement cited by the agency, urged UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to send a delegation to "record this new crime." Meanwhile, during a meeting with Perez de Cuellar, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stressed Iraq's abidance by international law and its readiness to resolve the war with Iran according to these laws, Voice of the Masses radio noted.

Western Sahara

Saharan forces bombarded Moroccan positions 1-4 April inflicting 43 casualties, Algiers radio reported. An APS commentary welcomed the "realistic perspective" and "reorientation" of U.S. policy demonstrated in recent U.S. Congress recommendations on the Saharan conflict.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 068 *9 April 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Closing Speech at Revolutionary Council ..... C 1
Mohmand Returns From Hungary, Austria Visits ..... C 3
Ratebzad Returns From Moscow Conferences ..... C 3
Minister of Islamic Affairs, Endowment Appointed ..... C 4
Soviet Construction Delegation Arrives ..... C 4

INDIA

Lawsuit Filed Against Union Carbide in New York ..... E 1
May Settle Out of Court ..... E 1
Paramilitary Forces 'Rushed' to Bangladesh Border *[AFP]* ..... E 1
Working Group on Trade With USSR Meets 8 April ..... E 1
Meteorological Cooperation Agreement With USSR ..... E 1
Cabinet Subcommittee Meets Punjab Officials ..... E 2
Sikh's Remarks Against President Discussed ..... E 2
Jullundur Official Shot, 'Terrorists' Suspected ..... E 2
Gujarat Situation After Lifting Curfew Reported ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Junejo Meets With Top Military Commanders ..... F 1
DAWN 'Text' of Pakistan-Sri Lanka Communique *[5 Apr]* ..... F 1
Qadir Khan Sworn In as Baluchistan Premier ..... F 2
Afghan Rebels Cut Road Links to USSR for 2 Days ..... F 2

IRAN

Musavi Interviewed on UN Visit, Sudan, U.S. Policy ..... I 1
Reportage, Commentary on Perez de Cuellar Visit ..... I 1
Subjects of Discussion Detailed ..... I 1
UN Stance Welcomed ..... I 2
Meeting With Majlis Speaker ..... I 3
Nation's Stance Unchanged ..... I 4
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks at Majlis Session ..... I 4
Iraq Deploys Chemical Weapons in Badr Region ..... I 4
HQ on Chemical Weapons Use ..... I 5
12 Chemical Attacks Reported ..... I 5
Retaliation Warned ..... I 5
Joint Staff Command Issues Communique No 2,067 ..... I 5
10 Iraqi Corpses Found in Sardasht Region ..... I 6
2 Wounded in Tehran Bomb Explosion 6 April ..... I 6
Clandestine on Explosion *[Radio Nejat-e Iran]* ..... I 6
Sabotage Network Uncovered, Hijack Foiled ..... I 6
Free Voice of Iran: Khomeyni Relocated to Fasham ..... I 6

Karmal Closing Speech at Revolutionary Council

LD041724 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 29 Apr 85

["Text" of closing speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, at the 20 March session of the Revolutionary Council — announcer read]

[Text] Esteemed members of the Revolutionary Council, the PDPA's program of action has defined the major task of the creative activity of the party and of our revolutionary sovereignty in the economic sphere. This task is the consistent realization of the policy aimed at eliminating economic backwardness, reviving and speeding up the process of national production and, on that foundation, enhancing the standard of living of all the people of Afghanistan with the support and participation of the broad masses of the people.

In this connection, the economic strategy of the party should maintain the regular and planned growth of the production forces, gradually change the structure of the multifarious system of economy, enhance the level of welfare of the people, and consolidate the defense capability of the country.

The state plan and the state budget for 1364 [beginning 21 March 1985] have been directed toward achieving these very important economic tasks. The plan envisages the acceleration of economic growth, an increase in national income, an increase in industrial and agricultural production, and in the volume of circulation of retail goods and, based on all these, raising the people's standard of living and improving the workers' living conditions.

The continuation of the undeclared war obliges us in the coming year too to direct considerable material resources and manpower to repelling and rebuffing the aggression of imperialism. The people should be confident that our courageous Armed Forces will maintain all necessary means for reliable resistence against the schemes of international imperialism and reaction in the region that want to stifle our revolution. It has been 7 years now that our revolution has developed under the difficult conditions of an undeclared war and is striving toward victory. The time is not far when the counterrevolutionaries will be decisively crushed and our country will be completely on the path of peaceful construction toward the solution of immediate economic matters, toward social and cultural progress.

The party and revolutionary power, despite the lack of peaceful conditions and losses resulting from the crimes of the counterrevolution to the country's economy, which amount to more than 35 billion afghani, will in the current year too utilize all opportunities to improve the living conditions of the people.

The salaries of all military staff will be increased from the beginning of the new year. Help and subsidies have been allocated from the state resources toward the stability of prices of products and primary goods in the interest of the country's workers. The state will purchase the agricultural produce of the farmers, primarily cotton and sugar beet needed by light industries and foodstuff at a higher price and will provide seeds and chemical fertilizer at preferential prices to the farmers.

In comparison with the past, further material and financial resources will be allocated to education and training, public health, pensions, housing construction and other social services. This is also another manifestation of the attention of the party and revolutionary sovereignty to improving the material conditions and the conditions of living, work, and cultural growth of the people.

In the Revolutionary Council session today, we spoke with satisfaction about the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, about the fact that the Gross National Product, national revenue, and the production of agricultural and industrial goods has been higher than before the victory of the revolution. We have the right to be pleased with what has been achieved. Because under the backward conditions left to us by past regimes, and under the conditions of broad aggression of international imperialism and reaction in the region, which inflict considerable damage on the country's economy every day, we have succeeded in such achievements. Our gains in the economic sphere are still very small, but they have great political importance; they are an undeniable proof of the benifits of the new democratic order, the capability of its life and its popular and progressive character.

Reaction and imperialism prevent us from developing all economic opportunities of the popular order and utilizing them in the interest of the workers and of all society. It is for this reason that we have not yet succeeded in completely and speedily realizing all the economic, social and cultural changes set by the party and revolution. Our people realize this. During the 7 years following the victorious revolution, the people have realized that all creative activity of the party and revolutionary power is directed toward improving their living conditions and toward the all-around economic, social and cultural progress of our beloved homeland.

Appraising the successes achieved, we do not put a low price on the existing problems in the economy and also on the mistakes and shortcomings which existed in the year 1363 [ending 20 March 1985]. V.I. Lenin always considered facing hard reality the most important and the only correct system in politics. We do not have the right to set aside unsolved problems; cover defects and shortcomings; or deceive ourselves and others. On the contrary it is our duty to reveal them and take immediate measures for their elimination and correction.

The heads of ministries and departments, instead of making an all-around and objective assessment of the reasons for not accomplishing the planned tasks and taking decisive measures for their elimination, try to blame the complicated situation for all lack of success in their work. Once and for all it should be remembered that the pretext for the complicated situation can neither now and nor in the future be the cause of exoneration. Why? because:

1. The planned task is being fixed in consideration of the existing condition and the realistic potential of every specific institute and relevant section.

2. In the same ministry and under similar conditions, some establishments have done good work, implemented the envisaged plan from one year to another, and sped up the process of

production; but some others always lag behind, have not implemented the plan, and are working on a nonprofit basis.

We have a number of exemplary establishments to which other establishments should equate. Their experience should be studied by the backward departments and utilized.

During these years the Kabul house construction plant, the chemical fertilizer plant; the Jangalak plant, the Naghlu power station, the gas exploration and transportation industry are fully implementing their plans without falling behind.

The main reasons for the lack of plan execution by the state establishments and enterprises and their disorderly and unsatisfactory work are a lack of correct and expert administration, a lack of precise organization of production and fruitful work, unreasonable expenditure, and a lack of savings in material and human resources, a lack of strong work discipline, state planned, and financial discipline, a lack of control over the economic activity of the establishments and enterprises.

The efforts of all ministries, departments, enterprises, workers collectives, party organizations, trade organizations, heads and staff of economic establishments should concentrate on the elimination of the aforementioned defects. It is obvious that the major aspect of the policy and practical activity of the party and revolutionary power is directed at the fundamental social sphere, that is the economy. The defense power of our state, the successful struggle against the counterrevolution, and also the realization of the social policy and the enhancement of the standard of living of the people depend on the economic condition of the country. It can be said with complete clarity that success in the growth of the economy, and as a result the construction of a new society, depends to a considerable degree on the speed we learn new methods of production organization, new methods of economic administration, and new methods of work. And first of all it is very important what kind of approach to work the worker of the new society adopts.

V.I. Lenin was always saying that the toiling worker is the main production force of mankind. It is no secret that the remnants of [word indistinct] still exist in our society which have been created in past regimes. In the past, exploiters were indifferent toward the fate of the workers and workers were not interested in active production for exploiters and oppressors and indifferent toward the results of work. In our new and just society, whose laws are dedicated to people's welfare and prosperity, workers have been transformed into the owners of production from a state of being exploited and being a source of profit. Our duty is to explain the above reality to all workers and make it understood. Such a system of work relations should be created so as to make workers believe that they are the owners of production and that the prosperity and development of the country depends on the results of their work. This undisputed fact — that proper work is necessary for proper living — should be explained to the workers with patience and in a satisfactory manner. Because, what is done by every individual for the prosperity of the country is eventually for his own welfare.

In the society that has just begun to free itself from feudalism, the nurturing of new perceptions of social conditions, new approaches toward work, and understanding of socioeconomic activities in workers, who 7 years ago were under exploitation, deception, and threats and were suffering from poverty, insults, and deprivation of rights, is not simple. V.I. Lenin pointed out that this is the most difficult task, because the matters relating to organization are the most profound bases for the economic life of the millions of people and the new order. However, despite the difficulties of this task, life persistently demands the creation of such a system of democratic production relations that can secure the togetherness of the interests of society and of the individual and can encourage the workers toward creative and profitable work. I think that in the present evolutionary phase of the revolution such conditions and grounds exist in our society. The first and basic foundation in the socioeconomic structure of our democratic state is that sovereignty belongs to the workers. The second important foundation of the economic structure of our state is that the basic wealth of the country, underground resources, water and other natural resources, energy resources, banks and insurance institutions, basic means of production in the industries, transport lines, communication facilities, and so forth only belong to the state, that is, it is public property.

After the April Revolution, the state sector, which in addition to industrial projects includes road and air transport facilities, mechanized agricultural stations, state agricultural farms and trade enterprises, was created and is expanding. Cooperative systems, that is consumer and agricultural cooperatives, are being developed. The state also encourages, supports, and controls private enterprise. In this way the political power and the national economy are in the hands of workers. The need for the maximum and complete realization of the potential of the democratic social, political, and economic order and the effective utilization of its economic potential has taken shape. As pointed out before, improvement and completion of production relations is necessary for this work. For this work, the old and prerevolution aspects of economic management, the principles of the organization of production process and distribution have exhausted themselves and are preventing economic growth.

You know that until now in the state and mixed institutions and enterprises, norms of performing work — one of the most important conditions in enhancing the level of work discipline, capability and effectiveness and improving work organization — do not exist in practice. Specifying the norms and standards for work are the effective means for controlling work output and for the protection of the interests of the noble and hardworking workers against lazy people and those who try to work less and get more money. Specifying work norms is a necessary factors for implementing the [word indistinct] in the work in which the amount of wage depends on the quality and quantity of every worker's work and the output of his work. Specifying work norms is not only in the interest of society but in the interests of all workers.

Also, I want to warn the leadership of ministries and departments, institutions, and organizations, under no circumstances when changing institutions and enterprises, or when adopting the norms for performing work and progressive methods of wage payments, to make unnecessary haste or to pursue a superficial approach. This should only be implemented in institutions where the necessary conditions exist. At the same time, the different level of technical facilities, the provision of raw material, fuel,

electrical energy, and skilled cadres in institutions should be taken into account. Because of this, in every institution preliminary work and preparations with the broad participation of not only experts but of the workers themselves and trade unions should be carried out. All production reserves and staffing possibilities should become known.

Parallel to this, production training should be organized in every institution to acquire technical skills, to enhance the level of prepardness and knowledge of workers, and to teach new professions needed in production. In addition to persistent and skillful training work in workers' collectives, it is necessary to achieve profound changes in people's world outlook, and to [word indistinct] acquire new ideas. V.I. Lenin believed that economic progress means [words indistinct]. With joint work, production is better than before, cheaper than before, and greater than before. Better economic performance, effective utilization of resources, and fruitful work are the aims to which all collectives should pay attention. Only under such conditions can real possibilities exist to envisage in state plans a broad series of measures to enhance the material and cultural living conditions of people, improve working conditions, increase wages and pensions, improve health services, and develop education and training.

I am saying that the growth of the economy and all its branches to a large extent depends on the leadership. It is necessary for the leaderhsip of ministries, departments, institutions, and economic organizations to consistently and continuously learn the science of the logical organization of production and the skillful management of economic matters. One should be able to think about economic matters with the necessary knowledge and to perform economic matters at the level of present demands. One should work creatively and have initiative and one should have authority. One should profoundly realize the nature of problems that arise and solve them in a timely manner. One should have the ability to organize people for effective work, for enhancing the level of state and work discipline. And of course, one should have the ability to critically assess one's own performance and criticize oneself in order to analyze the affairs in one's section of work. One should assess them correctly and objectively and see the weak points and find the potential for every task to be performed completely and in time.

Life shows many examples of lack of authority, lack of discipline, lack of ability, and irresponsible and unconscientious approaches by some managers of economic affairs who instead of (?lively) work seek excuses by which to exonerate themselves. Now it is time for all to realize that the talent, will, ability, and capability to organize the political and practical characteristics of every responsible official reflects in his power to overcome problems and difficulties.

Today the Revolutionary Council approved the state plan and budget for the coming year [beginning 21 March]. The approval of these important documents do not have a symbolic aspect but bear the force of law which must be implemented unconditionaly and by all ministries, departments, institutions, and organizations. It is necessary to utilize all existing possibilities to implement these laws in practice. New reserves should be sought continucusly and consistently for the uninterrupted and regular work of every institution and branch. Strict savings should be made in raw materials, fuel, energy, and other state and financial resources. Production of goods needed by the public should be increased and their quality should be improved. The level of output, discipline, and organization should be enhanced and skillful use of material and spiritual incentives should be provided. The state socioeconomic development plan which was approved in this session reflects the basic interests of the people and the need for further and all-around progress of our society. Managers and officials in the ministries, departments, institutions, and organizations are dutybound to mobilize workers' collectives with the cooperation and assistance of the party and trade union organizations for the unconditional implementation of the plan tasks and should direct the creative initiatives of the working people for its practical realization.

Allow me to express confidence that in 1364 the workers and all people will, with consistent work and sacrifice, strengthen the economic and defense capabilities of the homeland and will create a strong and firm base for the victorious evolution of the April Revolution, for the construction of the new, progressive, free, and democratic Afghanistan.

Mohmand Returns From Hungary, Austria Visits

LD082032 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Niaz Muhammad Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, who had gone to Hungary at the invitation of the Socialist Workers Party of Hungary to take part in its 13th congress, returned home today.

Niaz Muhammad Mohmand subsequently went to Austria on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that country. He held useful talks on the expansion of cooperation between the two parties.

Mir Sahib Karwal, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Gyorgy Varga, Hungarian ambassador in Kabul, welcomed Mohmand at Kabul International Airport.

Ratebzad Returns From Moscow Conferences

LD082054 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Anahita Ratebzad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and president of the DRA Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization returned home today. She took part at the meeting of the WPC Executive Committee and the gathering of socialist women organizations, and socialist solidarity which was held in Moscow on the occasion of the 40th anniversary celebration of victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, and at the solidarity campaign with the April Revolution which was held in Sweden at the initiatives of the workers of that country. Brigadier General Muhammad Rafi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the deputy chief of the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department; members of the peace, solidarity and friendship organizations and some heads of the DWOA welcomed Anahita Ratebzad at Kabul International Airport.

Minister of Islamic Affairs, Endowment Appointed

LD081811 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Kabul, 8 Apr, BAKHTAR — The BAKHTAR Information Agency reports that at the proposal of the DRA Council of Ministers and with the approval of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, esteemed Mawlawi Abdul Wali Hojat, has been appointed minister of Islamic affairs and endowment of the DRA.

The DRA Council of Ministers Executive Committee approved at today's session the organization of the Islamic Affairs and Endowment Ministry and the Islamic Consultative Council within its framework. The Islamic Consultative Council operates under the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment. Its members comprise deputy ministers of the Islamic Affairs and Endowment Ministry and heads of its central departments; chairman of the high council of ulema and clergy of the DRA, its vice chairmen and secretary; head of the theology college of Kabul University; head of the religious schools of the DRA Education and Training Ministry and two permanent professional members from the respected and great ulema and clergy of the country.

In its regular sessions, the Islamic Consultative Council will regulate, in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment, the coordination of the activities of the ulema and clergy with the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment as well as religious, propaganda and educational affairs in the country.

A number of departments are included in the organization of the Islamic Affairs and Endowment Ministry in order to organize the endowment, mosques, takya khana, sacred places, Hajj, shrines, Islamic propaganda and education affairs. Similarly, a department also exists to regulate the affairs of other religions that have followers in the country.

The DRA Islamic Affairs and Endowment Ministry has offices in all provinces of the country, which regulate all relevant affairs regarding Islamic propaganda and education as well as assistance by the revolutionary government to Islamic affairs and which on the spiritual side consider the provision of facilities for the activities in social affairs of the country's noble ulema and religious leaders.

Soviet Construction Delegation Arrives

LD082119 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Public Works Minister Nazar Muhammad met this afternoon with a construction delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Pankovskiy, the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs.

During the meeting, which was held in a friendly and sincere atmosphere, topics of mutual interest, in particular construction affairs, were discussed.

Pankovskiy arrived in Kabul today at the invitation of the Ministry of Public Works to take part in the routine meeting of technical and educational cooperation between the Soviet committee and the DRA Ministry of Public Works.

Nazar Muhammad, chairman of the Afghan delegation to these meetings, welcomed the delegation at Kabul Airport.

Lawsuit Filed Against Union Carbide in New York

BK090318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Government of India has sued the Union Carbide Corporation in a U.S. court seeking damages for the poisonous gas leak in Bhopal in December in which more than 2,000 people were killed and thousands injured. The lawsuit, filed in the U.S. district court in New York yesterday, said because of the enormity of the Bhopal disaster, it is not possible to specify the amount of damages the government would seek as compensation. It said the amount of damages should be enough to deter the Union Carbide or any other multinational company from wanton disregard of lives and safety of the people living in the vicinity. The suit also charged the corporation with designing the plant negligently and giving misleading information about the safety of the plant. It said the Danbury, Connecticut-based corporation is ultimately responsible for the accident, though the plant was operated by an Indian subsidiary in which the Union Carbide held 50.9 percent ownership. The lawsuit said due to the leakage of the poisonous gas, numerous thousands of people in Bhopal, the adjacement countryside, and its environs suffered agonizing and excruciating deaths and serious and permanent injuries.

May Settle Out of Court

BK090933 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Lok Sabha was told that if the Union Carbide comes forward with a reasonable offer of compensation to the victims of the Bhopal tragedy, the government will still consider settling the matter out of court. Replying to questions, the minister for chemicals and fertilizers, Mr Virendra Patil, said the multinational had made some proposals earlier, but they were rejected because the compensation offered was ridiculously low. He informed the house that a case was filed against the Union Carbide in an American court yesterday. The decision was taken in the best interest of the victims.

Replying to the main question, Mr Patil said the state government has spent over 100 million rupees in providing relief to the affected persons, both in kind and cash. The center has given ways-and-means support to the extent of 50 million rupees to Madhya Pradesh.

Paramilitary Forces 'Rushed' to Bangladesh Border

HK081442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1431 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, April 8 (AFP) — India has rushed paramilitary forces to its frontier with Bangladesh, in response to a major troop buildup by Dhaka across the border, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said today.

The agency said Indian Border Security Forces (BSF) had rushed to a frontier village in Tripura state, and that nearby Army units had been put on alert.

The two countries have small territorial disputes in the area and India has complained that Bangladesh plans to divert a river.

The 27th Bangladesh Rifles Battalion had advanced Thursday to the frontier on three sides of an Indian enclave jutting into Bangladesh round Amjadnagar village in the Belonia "bulge," PTI said.

Security sources told PTI that detachments of the 33rd Bangladesh Army Division based at Comillu have also moved forward on the right bank of the Muhuri River nearby, where India and Bangladesh are involved in a dispute over 60 acres (24 hectares) of land.

The Bangladesh deployments were preceded by an evacuation of Bangladeshi civilians from the border villages of Baspadua, Baurkhuma and Parasuman Friday, PTI said.

The Belonia bulge, with Amjadnagar at its tip, is connected to the rest of Tripura state by a six kilometre (four mile) unmetalled road.

The joint rivers commission of th two countries met in Belonia last week to discuss India's objection to Bangladesh construction of an embankment along the Muhuri River. India said it would ultimately divert the river course toward Bangladesh, endangering Indian border lands. The two countries already have a dispute about the Muhuri Char Island on the river, which both claims.

The Bangladesh security forces, PTI said, had started their build-up Belonia [as received] when India started construction work on the disputed Amjadnagar embankment.

Meanwhile, PTI added that plainsclothes Bangladesh commandos had kidnapped an India labourer from the bulge.

Working Group on Trade With USSR Meets 8 April

BK081639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The second meeting of the Indo-Soviet working group on trade began in New Delhi today. The 5-day meeting will discuss finalization of the trade agreement for extending the rupee trade arrangements and finalization of long-term trade plan for 1986-90.

The commerce secretary, Mr Prem Kumar, who is leading the Indian side, expressed the hope that the bilateral trade between the two countries will register a faster pace of growth in the future. He said both sides should find new ways to reach a higher level of trade turnover.

Meteorological Cooperation Agreement With USSR

BK051447 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on cooperation in the field of meteorology. Under this, the Soviet Union will supply 100 rockets to be launched from the Thumba equatorial rocket launching station in the southern state of Kerala during the next 3 years. Professor (P.D. Dharsar), associate director of Space Application Center, Ahmedabad, and Mr

N.P. Kozlov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee of Hydrometeorology, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective countries yesterday. In his brief speech, Mr Kozlov said the protocol envisaged fundamental research of upper layers of the atmosphere.

Cabinet Subcommittee Meets Punjab Officials

BK081617 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The cabinet subcommittee on Punjab today met a number of deputations and individuals from different walks of life from the three districts of Bhatinda, Faridkot and Ferozepore. Many of them submitted memorandums to the committee. Those who met the committee today included representatives of the Congress-I, Congress-W, CPI, Akali Dal-(Sarawan) group, and the All India Communist Party. Representatives of the All India Women's Conference, Bharitiya Kissan [Farmers] Union, freedom fighters, ex-servicemen, bar associations, trade unions, and religious organizations also met the subcommittee.

Later, talking to newsmen at Bhatinda, the defense minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, said the people of Punjab want normalcy to return to the state at the earliest as well as a solution of all outstanding problems. They also want the government to take a unilateral decision.

In reply to a question, the union home minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, said that the sporadic violent incidents are engineered by some vested interests whenever efforts are made to normalize the situation. But, he said, they will not affect the efforts of the committee to find a solution.

Two of the three-member subcommittee — Mr Chavan and Mr Narasimha Rao — visited Patiala and Bhatinda. The subcommittee has since returned to the capital.

Sikh's Remarks Against President Discussed

BK080943 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The minister of state for home, Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha, assured the Lok Sabha today that facts would be ascertained about the reported newspaper interview given by the head priest of the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion], Giani Kripal Singh, making certain critical observations against the president. The minister gave the assurance when Mr Priyaranjan Das Munshi, Congress-I, and some of his party colleagues alleged that reference to the president in the reported interview was aimed at maligning the head of the state and demanded that the whole house should condemn it. They also reported the action taken by the head priest against [Agriculture Minister] Mr Buta Singh [excommunicating him from Sikh religion].

Mr Madhu Dandavate, Janata, while agreeing with the feelings expressed by the Congress-I members felt that rules do not permit the house to discuss the office of the president.

The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, said he appreciated the sentiments expressed by the members and a way has to be found to discuss the matter without violating the rules. Mr Jakhar observed that it is for all of us to fight tendencies harming national interests and preserve the dignity of this highest institution. He said he did not want to drag the fair name of the president in any matter. Anything that was said against the highest institution of the nation is bad, the speaker added.

Jullundur Official Shot, 'Terrorists' Suspected

BK090302 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] In Jullundur, an assistant subinspector of police was shot dead near his house last night by some unidentified armed miscreants. The police have cordoned off the area and vigorous efforts to apprehend the culprits are on. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, terrorists are suspected to be behind the crime.

In Chandigarh, the Punjab state-level communal harmony committee is meeting today. The governor, Mr Arjun Singh, will preside over the meeting.

Gujarat Situation After Lifting Curfew Reported

BK090339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] In Gujarat, colleges and schools remained closed in several towns, particularly in the Saurashtra region, yesterday. Students boycotted examinations in some places in protest against the reservation policy of the state government. The situation in Ahmedabad remained peaceful last night barring a few incidents of arson and stone throwing.

In Jamnagar, the curfew has been completely withdrawn from today following improvement in the situation. In Jam Jodhpur town of the district, the call for bundh [strike] against the reservation policy evoked a partial response.

Meanwhile, the Gujarat high court has issued a stay order against recruitment of tutors in civil hospitals in Ahmedabad following an indefinite strike by junior doctors who were demanding the release of arrested student leaders. All the 62 junior doctors, who were arrested yesterday for obstructing the process of recruitment, have been released on bail. The state home and education minister, Mr Amarsinh Chaudhari, says the government is ready to discuss the issue with students and parents.

Junejo Meets With Top Military Commanders

BK081535 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, General Rahimuddin Khan; Deputy Chief of Army Staff General Khalid Mohammad Arif; Naval Chief Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan; and Air Force Chief Air Chief Marshal Jamal Ahmed Khan called on Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo at the prime minister's secretariat in Rawalpindi today. They remained with him for some time.

DAWN 'Text' of Pakistan-Sri Lanka Communique

GF081122 Karachi DAWN in English 5 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Islamabad, April 4: The following is the text of joint communique issued on the conclusion of the visit to Pakistan of Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene from March 29 to April 4, 1985.

1. His Excellency J.R. Jayewardene, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, accompanied by Mrs. Jayewardene, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the invitation of His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, from March 29 to April 4.

2. His Excellency President Ziaul Haq, in welcoming His Excellency President Jayewardene and members of his delegation, referred to the close ties of friendship and cooperation that exist between the two countries. He stated that the visit of President Jayewardene would strengthen further the close relations.

3. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, his Excellency Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo, called on His Excellency President Jayewardene on 29 March.

4. President Jayewardene laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

5. President Jayewardene visited Islamabad, Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi, and the archaeological sites at Taxila and Moenjodaro. At Lahore he attended a civic reception. Everywhere he was accorded a warm and enthusiastic welcome.

6. President Ziaul Haq and President Jayewardene exchanged views on a wide range of subjects covering bilateral matters and regional and international issues of common interest. Held in an atmosphere of warmth and cordiality, the talks reflected a broad identity of views.

7. President Jayewardene explained to President Ziaul Haq recent developments in regard to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka, particularly the escalation of terrorist activity. He mentioned the initiatives taken by the Government of Sri Lanka to achieve a political settlement within the framework of a unitary Sri Lanka, the course of the all-party conference and its outcome. President Jayewardene reiterated that the terrorist violence had first to be eradicated before any meaningful progress could be made in this direction.

8. President Ziaul Haq reaffirmed Pakistan's firm support to Sri Lanka's territorial integrity and sovereignty. He expressed the hope that the initiatives being taken by the Government of Sri Lanka would lead to a political settlement within the framework of a unitary Sri Lanka. In this context he stated that Pakistan condemned terrorism in any form. The two Presidents called upon the international community to take concerted measures to combat terrorism which has become a menace to civilised society.

9. President Ziaul Haq explained to President Jayewardene the efforts of the Government of Pakistan towards a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. In this context the two leaders agreed that the United Nations Secretary-General should be given every encouragement and support. The Presidents reaffirmed the view that a just and durable settlement of the problem required the withdrawal of foreign troops, respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan, respect for the right of its people to freely determine their political, social and economic system without external intervention, coercion or pressure and the return of the refugees in safety and honour.

10. President Jayewardene visited an Afghan refugee camp. He commended the Government and people of Pakistan for providing humanitarian relief to three million Afghan refugees.

11. The two Presidents expressed satisfaction over the progress towards regional cooperation among the countries of South Asia. They agreed that it would make a significant contribution to the welfare of the people of the participating countries and improve the quality of their life. They emphasised that respect for the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs of other States and mutual benefit was indispensable to the promotion of mutual interest and confidence and realisation of understanding, amity and cooperation in the region.

12. The two leaders expressed the hope that the summit meeting of the South Asian leaders to be held in Dhaka in December would provide further impetus to the endeavour for regional cooperation.

13. The Presidents expressed satisfaction over the steady development of relations between the two countries in the economic, commercial and other fields. They agreed that a joint committee for economic cooperation was making a valuable contribution to the growth of bilateral relations, and expressed their full support for the implementation of the proposals of this committee. They agreed further that a high level delegation from Pakistan should visit Sri Lanka in pursuance of the proposals discussed at the meeting for the further expansion of bilateral relations in the trade, economic and cultural fields.

14. President Jayewardene expressed appreciation for the gift of a plot of land by the Pakistan Government for the construction of a Buddhist temple in Islamabad.

The President of Pakistan also offered a plot of land at Taxila for the construction of a rest-house for pilgrims from Sri Lanka. The President of Sri Lanka thanked the President of Pakistan for this offer to the people of Sri Lanka.

15. The Presidents agreed that the proposal of Sri Lanka for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean constituted an important contribution towards peace and stability. They agreed to continue their endeavours for safeguarding the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the litoral and hinterland States. They further agreed that Pakistan's proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia merited earnest attention of the countries of the region.

16. In their review of the situation in Kampuchea, the Presidents expressed concern over the continued foreign military occupation of Kampuchea and the recent escalation of tension of the Thai-Khmer border. They agreed that a permanent political solution had to be based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Kampuchea.

17. The Presidents reiterated their view that a just and durable peace in the Middle East could be achieved only in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, on the basis of a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including their rights to self-determination and the estasblishment of their own state in their homeland.

18. In referring to the Iran-Iraq conflict, the two Presidents expressed deep concern over the recent escalation and the attacks on civilian populations. The two Presidents called for an end to the war on the basis of a just and equitable solution.

19. The Presidents deplored the recent acts of repression by the racist Pretoria regime against the African people and its policies of racial discrimination. They also condemned the regime for its refusal to implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as envisaged in the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and General Assembly.

20. The Presidents expressed their profound sympathy and sorrow over the sufferings of the people in countries of Africa affected by unprecedented droug. t. They reaffirmed the resolve of the two countries to lend support and assistance to efforts for relief.

21. The two leaders, recognising that Sri Lanka and Pakistan were co-sponsors of the Colombo Powers meeting and the Bandung conference in 1955 which led to the emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement, the largest coalition of Third World countries, appreciated the initiative of Indonesia in convening a conference to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the Bandung conference and wished Indonesia's efforts all success.

22. The two Presidents expressed their grave concern over the continued escalation of the arms race and the resultant threat to international peace and security and the survival of humanity. They called for earnest efforts for arms control and for a halt to all nuclear tests and a cessation of production of nuclear weapons. In this context they welcomed the recent resumption of talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

23. The Presidents shared the view that cooperation between the developing and the industrialised countries was essential for the progress and prosperity of mankind. Noting with regret that some industrialised countries continued to follow policies detrimental to the developing countries, they called for energetic measures for the realisation of a more just and equitable new international economic order. The President of Pakistan recalled in this connection the strategy advocated by the President of Sri Lanka at the nonaligned summit in New Delhi in March 1983 and supported its implementation.

24. President Jayewardene expressed his deep gratitude to President Ziaul Haq for the cordial reception and warm hospitality extended to him, Mrs. Jayewardene and members of his delegation throughout their stay in Pakistan.

25. President Jayewardene extended an invitation to President and Begum Ziaul Haq to pay a visit to Sri Lanka. The invitation was accepted with great pleasure.

Qadir Khan Sworn In as Baluchistan Premier

BK061527 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Jan Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan was sworn in as the chief minister of Baluchistan in Quetta this afternoon. Provincial Governor Lieutenant General K.K. Afridi administered the oath. The new chief minister secured the vote of confidence from the provincial assembly in Quetta this afternoon. The Northwest Frontier Province chief minister will be sworn in at the governor's house in Peshawar tomorrow.

Afghan Rebels Cut Road Links to USSR for 2 Days

BK091025 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] In Afghanistan, mujahidin are reported to have closed Kabul's road links to the Soviet Union for 2 days with the recent second major attack on a convoy. Reports quoting Western diplomats say a substantial number of Soviet-Karmal troops were killed and 33 vehicles damaged in the attack. They also report that Soviet-Karmal troops killed 17 civilians during a house-to-house search outside Kabul later [as heard] last month.

Musavi Interviewed on UN Visit, Sudan, U.S. Policy

LD070944 Tehran IRNA in English 0938 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 7, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Sunday that Iran will inform the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, scheduled to arrive in Tehran shortly, of its stance in the Iraqi-imposed war.

In an interview with the evening daily *ETTELA'AT*, here today, the prime minister further on the trip of the U.N. chief said "We will explain our stance concerning halting attacks on residential areas, commercial ships and airlines."

"It is necessary that we state our stance (on the imposed war) frequently so that the true nature of Saddam (Iraqi ruler) will be further revealed to the world," Premier Musavi added. This would indicate our reasons for defence and resistance, he told *ETTELA'AT*.

On the recent coup in the Sudan, Prime Minister Musavi said that Numaryi's fall "is a great step towards the victory of the Muslims, although we hope that the struggle of the Muslim nation of the Sudan will not stop at this stage and that the Sudanese people, with their vigilance and perseverance will not accept anything but Islam."

On the escalation of Iraqi attacks on residential areas of Iran and retaliation of Iran, he told the newspaper that as it has been stated, "except for the four holy cities of Iraq, no other city will be immune of Iranian attacks as long as the Iraqi aggressions continue."

People of Iraq should know that in order to defend our cities and towns against Iraqi attacks, we have to reciprocate these attacks, he added.

Further on the Iraqi-imposed war he said in this war Iran has been relying on God and not the Security Council.

However, he pointed out that the silence of international organisations towards the Iraqi crimes should have raised questions in the conscious minds of the world oppressed about the nature of such organisations.

The U.S. Administration has been backing Saddam, and "our slap in the face of Saddam is a slap on the U.S. Government," he added. Under such circumstances, it is only natural that the U.S. Government escalates its accusations alledging Iran's involvement in terroristic activities.

Addressing his remarks to the U.S. President, he said "the blows you suffer in Lebanon or elsewhere are direct results of your own aggressive policies and it is you who is at the head of international terrorism."

"I must warn you that our policy of blow-for-blow does not apply only to the lackeys of superpowers but we are prepared, in league with the world Muslims, to slap the face of any aggressor anywhere in the world," he added.

Reportage, Commentary on Perez de Cuellar Visit

Subjects of Discussion Detailed

LD071952 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 7, IRNA — With the arrival of the United Nations' Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Tehran, once again world attention has been focused on the 55 month old Iraqi-imposed war on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Perez de Cuellar arrived in Tehran amidst much speculation in international circles about his mission.

A look at the way in which the United Nations in general and the Security Council in particular have behaved since the start of the Iraqi aggression against Iran provides many clues to the feeling of uncertainty which prevails about the effectiveness of the United Nations in dealing with this issue.

On the one hand, there is the Islamic Republic of Iran having been the subject of extensive aggression by the Ba'thist Iraqi regime which has consistently ignored all international norms and standards, and on the other hand, we have the United Nations' Security Council turning a blind eye to all the atrocities and violations of international conventions committed by Iraqi rulers in pursuit of their crimes.

No doubt, the Statistics Department of the United Nations is well-equipped to provide the U.N. secretary-general with hard statistics revealing the dimensions of Iraqi atrocities and disregard for all the international conventions which are supposed to be so precious to the United Nations organizations.

From the start of the Iraqi-imposed war in September 1980 until March 20, 1985, a total of forty Iranian cities and many villages were attacked by the Iraqi aggressors. During this time the Iraqi force have launched 153 missile attacks on Iranian cities and towns.

A total of close to 7,000 innocent Iranian civilians have been martyred as a result of these atrocious attacks with another 30,000 civilians wounded. The destruction inflicted on Iranian civilian centers in the past 55 months has been so extensive that Iran will have to spend colossal amounts of its human and material resources on the reconstruction of these damages.

As far as international norms and conventions are concerned, the Baghdad regime has succeeded in accumulating a shameful record by violating and breaking tens of such conventions. On the other hand, the silence of the international community has been an implicit encouragement for Saddam in becoming a real war criminal.

To list just a few of these violations in order to refresh the memory of the United Nations officials, it could be said that by starting its war of aggression against Iran, Iraq first violated the 1975 Algiers accord. By tearing up the Algiers accord, Saddam Husayn ignited the flame of an extensive war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Once the war of aggression was started by Baghdad, the Ba'thist rulers banked on the complacency of world bodies and embarked

on a war policy which, because of its atrocities, will always be recorded in history books as no less barbaric than Hitlers'. All along, the Islamic Republic of Iran tried its best to warn the world against the perpetration of these atrocities by the Baghdad regime so that international relations could not be affected by a precedence such as this.

It was just over a year ago that a United Nations' team visited Iran and presented the U.N. secretary general with a report confirming the deployment of banned chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime against Iranian troops. The 1925 Geneva Convention, which Iraq has also signed, forbids the use of chemical weapons.

Some 2,500 Iranian combatants were wounded and many others were martyred as a result of over 50 Iraqi chemical attacks against the Islamic forces of Iran.

To make a long and tragic story short, it suffices to say that such conventions like the Chicago convention on the safety of commercial flights, the Kuwait convention banning the pollution of marine environment, international conventions dealing with the treatment of civilian population in areas under military occupation, treatment of prisoners of war as well as the UNESCO conventions which ban attacks on historic and cultural monuments have all been trampeled upon by the Iraqi aggressors.

The Islamic Republic did not retaliate Iraqi attacks on civilian areas for 3 1/2 years, reiterating that the Muslim people of Iraq should not fall victims to atrocities of a war that the Iraqi despot had initiated against their wishes.

But with the escalation of these inhuman Iraqi attacks on civilian quarters in Iran, the Iranian officials, despite their willingness for retaliation [as received], finally decided that the policy of "blow for blow" must be implemented in order to prevent the Baghdad rulers from continuing their crimes. This policy proved effective though for a short period of time.

On June 12, 1984 the U.N. secretary general initiated an agreement which called on Iraq and Iran to spare civilian areas from military attacks. But this agreement too, like many other international conventions was violated by the Iraqi regime particularly since late March this year when it stepped up its desperate attacks on Iran's civilian areas.

Another factor that forced Iraq to step up its attacks on Iran's civilian areas was the crushing blows inflicted on the Iraqi aggressors in the battlefronts.

The world should know that diplomatic niceties and politeness do not mean anything to innocent people who have seen their dear ones massacred and their homes destroyed by the aggressors.

The world should also know that the Islamic Republic of Iran is not asking the United Nations to do anything contrary to its Charter and resolutions. If the U.N. wants to take effective steps, then its neutrality and fairness need to be demonstrated through its emphatic condemnation of the aggressor and the violator of international humanitarian standards and conventions.

Such an auspicious move on the part of the U.N. could indeed herald a new era in the life of this world organization because the world would see for itself that at long last, the U.N. is moving towards the fulfilment of the high ideals that were determining factors at the time of its inception.

UN Stance Welcomed

LD082222 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1056 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Excerpts] There are some points regarding the trip by Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN secretary general, to Tehran today which should be mentioned to clarify some ambiguities resulting from the propaganda stance taken by the Iraqi regime and a number of the international mass media.

In his last week's statement, dated 28 March, the UN secretary general expressed his regret for the resumption of attacks on civilian areas, civilian and commercial ships, and the threat to civil aviation. He also condemned the use of chemical weapons by the Iraqi regime in the imposed war. The statement was issued following the contravention of international regulations by the Iraqi regime — namely, contravention of the 12 June 1984 agreement on halting attacks on residential areas, deployment of chemical weapons in contravention of the 1925 Geneva convention, attacks on tankers and commercial vessels, and threats to the security of passenger flights.

Within that framework, the Islamic Republic of Iran even welcomed the expression of willingness by the UN secretary general to travel to Tehran, so that if the secretary general of that organization was seeking a friendly atmosphere for cooperation for the realization of the contents of his statement, he should enjoy the necessary facilities.

Despite this and the expression of total goodwill by the Islamic Republic of Iran, suddenly, for unknown reasons, Mr Secretary General reconsidered his decision to pursue the aims of the very statement he issued. Forgetting its principles and aims, he concentrated on the issue of absolute peace or all-out war, which has recently become the slogan of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. He commented on his trips to Tehran and Baghdad and holding talks concerning the aims of the said statement, which had been welcomed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, saying: Experience has forced me to reconsider my way of thought and the absence of talks within the framework of last week's statement stems from the failure of the June agreement on halting of attacks on residential and nonmilitary areas.

No doubt, last week's statement by the UN secretary general was issued because of his philanthropic sentiments; as an international figure suffering due to the pains and problems of mankind, he was dutybound to show the necessary reaction towards the violation of international regulations and of the safeguarding of the rights of mankind in wartime, and to strive to bring these pains and wars to an end. But mixing philanthropic sentiments and benevolent, official reactions towards the fate of an imposed war, which has burned both the Iranian and Iraqi nations in its flames for nearly 5 years, is in effect an overt support for an aggressor regime by an international official and supposedly

neutral figure, and is ultimately free material for pro-Ba'th regime propaganda apparata.

The reality is that, for humanitarian and ideological reasons, more than any person or international organization, the Islamic Republic of Iran desires an end to missile and air attacks on residential areas and the security of airways and seaways. This desire of the Islamic Republic of Iran is a matter completely different for its end. Hence, considering this differentcation, we treasure today's visit by Mr Perez de Cuellar to Tehran, within the framework of the aims of his statement made last week and wish him success for his efforts.

Meeting With Majlis Speaker

LD080250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Javier Perez de Cuellar, together with his accompanying delegation, today met with Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Present at this meeting were Minister of Foreign Affairs Velayati and Kazempur-Ardabili, under secretary in charge of international affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Javier Perez de Cuellar said: It gives me great pleasure to visit your country, and meeting Your Excellency and the president has been very valuable to me. I hope to be successful in the course I have chosen. It is, of course, my duty to do my best to establish peace in all countries of the world.

My stance as regards chemical weapons is quite clear and decisive, and has been officially announced. I have also dispatched physicians to the cities to which you have sent those injured by chemical weapons; they will report to me in that regard, and this will then be submitted to the Security Council.

I am against violations of the Geneva Convention, which condemns the use of chemical weapons. I condemn attacks on residential areas and airlines. But the UN Charter requires me to act through peaceful channels. Therefore, I have prepared several points which can be discussed. You are aware of what is known as the 8-point proposal. Your country has accepted it on principle, but Iraq has rejected it. Following this 8-point proposal we can begin working to solve the problems. While dealing with humanitarian issues, we can come up with an overall solution to the war.

Then Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani gave a speech in which he said: We regret that we are in the position of meeting the UN secretary general at a time when we are involved in a war and a confused situation. We hope to be able to meet you again under peaceful and calm conditions in order to be able to talk more about peace than we can now. At present, our main stance is naturally hatred toward the war. We would like our region to be calm, and we would like to be able to rebuild our country, which was ruined in the past. We would like to further the interests of our people. Naturally, this war is disrupting our constructive work. About the war situation, let me point out that our enemy began the war demolishing our cities: Qasr-e Shirin, Khorramshahr, and other cities are clear examples. Fifteen hundred villages were completely destroyed and razed to the ground following their occupation. Many of our civilian compatriots were captured. Once the enemy was confronted with our determined and serious defense, it began using chemical gases. It contaminated the marine ecology; it targeted our oil wells and attacked oil tankers and commercial ships. It attacked the cities and houses of unarmed people with missiles, rockets, and bombs. It threatened airways and violated all international laws and regulations.

Confronted with all this wickedness committed by our enemy, the only thing we could do was to tie the enemy's hands and to stop its attacks. Our enemy is not bound by any obligation, and from the first days of the war to this day the enemy has constantly violated humanitarian and international regulations. It has even changed the names of parts of our country. For instance it has labelled parts of Iran as Arabestan on its maps; this is evident from maps drawn up before the war that have come into our hands.

On the other hand, we do not trust all those who have come to our country as mediators, foreign experts, or those who have come to express their opinion, since they have never adopted a just, fair, and humanitarian stance as regards this war. They have even refrained from stating the most obvious facts, which are clear even to our children. They have not even said that Iraq is the aggressor. They ask us to forgive, but they do not say that our enemy is the aggressor. The first positive stance in the entire world was that recently adopted by you, the UN secretary general as regards the use of chemical weapons. Of course, your remarks were not quite complete, but they were closer to the truth. Consequently, you have seen positive reaction to your remarks. But even under present circumstances, your Security Council confronted your views in a sly manner. You are aware of the POW issue and blatant lie by the Red Cross that the world media have picked up, publicized and distorted for 2 or 3 months. In your final statement you declared that there was no physical torture involved and that the issue was one of ideology.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then added: A nation that has sacrificed so many lives for its revolution naturally does not expect international organizations to confront it in such a way. Our nation has lost its trust in international organizations and has come to the conclusion that it should defend its rights on its own.

We have our principles about the war; if we were to forego our requirement to have the aggressor put on trial and punished, it would be against the principle of our revolution. We will do whatever we can to defend human rights and to punish the aggressor, who has committed so many wicked deeds in the region. We will deal with the aggressor beyond our borders in the same way that we have dealt with aggressors inside our country, making him regret his aggression.

We have the ability to punish the aggressor, and therefore we feel the responsibility and obligation to carry out justice. But we do not want to resort to improper measures that might be against international regulations. For instance, it is clear our chemical weapons are many times more powerful than those of Iraq, since the science of chemistry is more advanced in Iran than in Iraq. But up to now we have never resorted to such measures, even when defending ourselves. In the Persian Gulf, in spite of the fact that we have a shoreline 1000 km long which ships travel along,

and in spite of our ability to act, we have not taken any steps. You can rest assured that unless we are forced to do so we will not commit such acts.

In any case, if there is a way to end the war, it is the way you have chosen. First, you should bring a halt to all the wrong and illegal acts that are in violation of international regulations, so that our nation can hear a freedom-seeking voice in the world, which may, in turn, relieve us of some of our suspicions. You should realize that threats make our nation more determined. The decisions made by the officials of the Islamic Republic are all based on the support and backing of the people.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then asked the UN secretary general to see, if he has time, a film from the Friday prayer service that shows a number of the people who were martyred in the war and whose bodies had been cut into pieces. He said that this is one example of the morale of the people, who in spite of the enemy air raids, and the roar of antiaircraft guns and bomb explosions would not retreat demonstrating their miraculous steadfastness and faith.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani then said: Relate these scenes, and say that one can only discuss justice with our people, and that they will only be convinced by the truth. Only then will the Iranian people feel that there are still people in the world who are supporters of justice and truth. We expect you, as the UN secretary general, as the head of an organization in which we have representatives, to continue your recent move with vision and with courage. You can rest assured that in spite of the evil propaganda of imperialism in the news media, we do not favor aggression, and we support peaceful growth and prosperity. But we have been subjected to so many wrongs that we believe that the only way to save ourselves from aggression is through armed resistance.

Nation's Stance Unchanged

GF081740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "Political Followups" program]

[Excerpts] The discussions that the UN secretary general has held with officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran during his current visit to Tehran have concentrated on the war of cities. The Iraqi regime lit the wick of this war, violating human esteem and values, ignoring international laws and conventions, ridiculing international calls, and contravening the UN agreement between Iraq and Iran, by which both sides were bound not to tamper with civilian targets or attack them.

The UN secretary general has denounced the Ba'thist regime's use of chemical weapons, attacks on Islamic towns, and all the Ba'thist piracy practiced by its aggressive forces. This denunciation by the UN secretary general of the Ba'thist regime came as a complete understanding of the Islamic stand which is based on refusing any attempts aimed at expatiation with such a [word indistinct] bloodthirsty regime that is currently ruling the Iraqi people with an iron fist.

The Islamic Republic has shown its complete readiness to end the bombing of nonmilitary targets if the Ba'thist regime ends its aggressive acts. However, it reserves the right to respond in kind if Saddam continues his aggression against our towns and villages or attacks against commercial ships in the Persian Gulf.

Considering the results of the visit by the UN secretary general to Tehran and Baghdad, the Islamic Republic's stand toward this aggressive war shall not change. The downfall of the Ba'thist regime is a strategic aim that cannot be conceded, because any atonement with Saddam would mean encouraging the aggressor and would be an insult to the revolution and the martyrs who were the victims of this tyrant. However, our receiving fact finders and those who wish to be acquainted with the status quo by being close to the situation does not, under any circumstances, mean a reversal of any of our declared stands that have been clearly and frankly expressed by our officials and recognized by our people in this secure country.

If the world wants security and stability for this vital and sensitive region, it must respond to the logical rights expressed by the Islamic Republic through its legitimate and just conditions. Otherwise, the Islamic Republic will have all the legal and legitimate justifications to continue the holy jihad against the aggressors. God will be with us.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks at Majlis Session

LD070830 Tehran IRNA in English 0755 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 7, IRNA — In the first open session of the Majlis in the new Iranian year, Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that the first two weeks of the new year have been eventful and determining both for the region and Iran. "God willing, good and effective results of these events will become clear in the coming days," he added.

Further in the speech, he referred to the Iraqi air and missile attacks on Iranian cities and said that as a result of the heroic resistance of the Iranian people and effective and well-calculated retaliation of the Iranian forces, a sinister plot was thwarted. Consequently, he added, the vicious acts of the Iraqi regime have backfired, to a point that these days the Iraqi ruler is desperately looking for a way out of the crisis, which he himself has created.

Iraq Deploys Chemical Weapons in Badr Region

LD082102 Tehran IRNA in English 2052 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 8, IRNA — The Iraqi forces on Monday deployed toxic chemical weapons in four point [as received] in Badr operation region in the south of the country, including Hawr Al-Hawizah area (inside Iraqi territory).

The Iraqi chemical bombs and artillery shells containing mustard and nerve gases have wounded a number of Iranian combatants in these regions. The wounded have been transfered to hospital for treatment.

This Iraqi violation of the international regulations is taking place despite reaction by the international community against

deployment of the deadly weapons by Iraq and also at a time that the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is in Baghdad in an attempt to halt repeated Iraqi violations of international conventions.

HQ on Chemical Weapons Use

LD082145 Tehran IRNA in English 2138 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 8, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters of the Supreme Defence Council in a statement issued today announced that Iraq's renewed deployment of toxic chemical weapons against the Iranian forces was a blatant disregard by the Baghdad government of efforts by the international community to halt Iraq's war mongering attempts.

The WIH statement expressed the hope that U.N. secretary general would immediately assign a mission to visit Iran in order to "record this new crime of the Baghdad rulers."

The statement also hoped that this would prepare the ground for a decisive reaction at international level against the open breach of law by the Iraqi regime.

12 Chemical Attacks Reported

LD091144 Tehran IRNA in English 1135 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 9, IRNA — Eleven Muslim Iranian combatants were martyred by chemical poisoning as Iraqi artillery twice fired chemcial bomb shells in the Badr operational region northwest of Khorramshahr Tuesday. Another group of combatants were wounded.

The first chemical attack today was at 07:30 am (04:00 GMT), bringing the total number of chemical attacks in the past 24 hours to 12, which have been carried out by Iraqi aircraft as well as artillery.

The Iraqis used mustard and cyanide gases, as well as other nerve gases.

Retaliation Warned

GF091030 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once again the Baghdad government has demonstrated its infringement of all international rules. It used chemical weapons yesterday at four points along the [word indistinct] front. We are not saying anything novel if we want to get the people's [word indistinct] for what took place. But, what do we expect from this world to say and do?

At the time UN Secretary General Perez De Cuellar was on his visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Saddamist regime responded by using the chemical bombs and shells against our forces on the southern front, and to be more specific, in the recent Badr operation region.

What does this mean? The first thing it means is the collapse of any UN credibility in the eyes of the rulers of Baghdad. Consequently, there has been no leverage by international organizations on this regime. On the other hand, this very regime continued to violate international charters in this regard foremost of which is the rule 25 [as heard]. In other words it grossly continued its violations by challenging the international votes that had denounced its use of this weapon which is banned internationally. There is no need to discuss in detail the U.S. and British (?denunciation) of this filthy use of chemical weapons because it is impossible that some of these do not have (?a role) in what is taking place.

But what is important is to say that the foolishness of this Saddamist regime implies the total downfall of UN credibility by the Saddamist regime. This is a violation of international legitimacy and a challenge to its sanctities. This entails deterring and condemning this regime for its acts or else silence will only make the Islamic Republic of Iran resort to retaliation in kind. In such a case, nobody can stop or control the flow of Islamic strength. In this regard, it suffices us to mention what Seyyed Hashemi-Rafsanjani [words indistinct] when he said: If Iraq benefits from the expertise of others in the manufacture of weapons, we have the absolute capability to manufacture them locally in great quantities. This assertion can be understood clearly if Saddam realizes what he reaped through [word indistinct] and determination to strike at the safe cities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It suffices us to conclude by repeating a comment by one country. It said that the Iranian missile retaliation on Baghdad not only shook the Iraqi capital but also shook the policies and the positions prevailing in the Middle East.

How about it? Is Iran obliged to retaliate to these chemical weapons with something worse? Tomorrow will come soon to those who wait for it.

Joint Staff Command Issues Communique No 2,067

LD081712 Tehran IRNA in English 1656 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 8, IRNA — Iran's Muslim combatants and Iraqi troops Sunday [7 April] traded artillery fire along the central front Sunday [as received], with the heaviest duels reported in Nowsud, Qasr-e Shirin and Naft-e Shah. Enemy forces supported by artillery fire tried to infiltrate Iranian positions near Naft-e Shah, but were driven back.

Joint Staff Communique No. 2067 said also that a two-hour clash broke out in the Kani-Sheykh front, also in the central sector, as the Iraqis tried to penetrate Iranian positions. It ended with Iraqi troops retreating with casualties.

In the northern sector, heavy Iranian artillery fire silenced Iraqi guns and destroyed parts of the enemy's fortifications. Enemy fortification efforts were also interrupted.

Meanwhile in the southern sector of the war front, artillery fire was traded, with the heaviest reported in Shahrani, Talaiyeh, Kushk and Zayd.

Iranian combatants killed or wounded a number of enemy troops and destroyed 12 of their bunkers in the vicinity of the Arvand River.

10 Iraqi Corpses Found in Sardasht Region

LD082013 Tehran IRNA in English 1821 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] 'Urumiyeh, April 8, IRNA — The bodies of 10 Iraqi soldiers were discovered in Sar Ney-Qal'eh region of Sardasht in the West Azarbayjan Province today. They were apparently killed in an abortive attack of the Iraqi forces on Tuesday. Eighty-seven of the Iraqi soldiers were killed in the operation.

Shortly after the unsuccessful attack against the Iranian troops the Iraqi forces had carried away the bodies of 77 of their soldiers.

2 Wounded in Tehran Bomb Explosion 6 April

LD061155 Tehran IRNA in English 0920 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 6 IRNA — Two people were wounded and a bookshop was damaged as a hand made bomb planted under a telephone booth in Tehran's Istanbul Crossroad, exploded at 21:30 hours (18:00 GMT) Friday. The explosion which was said to be the work of agents of world arrogance, wounded a man and his wife riding on a motor bike at the time of the incident.

Clandestine on Explosion

GF060732 (Clandestine) Radio Nejat-e Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Text] A Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent in Tehran reports that yesterday afternoon, that is, on Thursday at one of the local centers of the Guards' Corps on Kheradmand Avenue at the Azarshahr intersection, formerly a SAVAK building, a powerful bomb exploded.

In this incident, 14 guards were killed and more than 35 persons were injured and taken to area hospitals. Later reports state that this bomb was planted by a guards' member. This antiregime guard was killed in the explosion. The Radio Nejat-e Iran correspondent adds that in yesterday's incident, some nearby buildings on Karim Khan Zand Avenue were also damaged and the windows of shops and houses were broken.

The same report adds: Differences continue between the Guards' Corps and the regime authorities — differences which arose 4 months ago due to the rift in the commanders' council of this organization on the question of a change in organization. These differences have filtered down to the lower levels of the Corps and until now have been manifested in various incidents.

Reza'i has not participated for quite some time in the official meeting of the regime's authorities and Rafiqdust, the minister of the Corps, is seeking to gain full control over Corps' affairs. Differences between the military and the Guards, especially after the crushing defeat in the Badr war — which was accompanied by horrifying casualties and losses — have widened this rift.

Sabotage Network Uncovered, Hijack Foiled

LD072118 Tehran IRNA in English 2050 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 7, IRNA — Security forces discovered and arrested members of a sabotage network with large amounts of explosive material last week, the Information Ministry reported. It said a hijacking attempt had also been foiled.

The Information Ministry announced that sabotuers connected to anti-revolutionary groups had been arrested on March 30 after a series of extensive investigations.

It did not say how many were arrested but said so far some 57 packs of TNT and nearly 100 dynamite sticks along with related devices had been discovered.

Some of those arrested have been responsible for a number of recent bombings and investigations are continuing to clarify other operations carried out by them, the ministry said.

The ministry also reported that a hijacking attempt had been foiled on April 1, and the would-be-hijackers were arrested before trying to carry out their action. It did not elaborate.

Free Voice of Iran: Khomeyni Relocated to Fasham

GF061710 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 6 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Our correspondent in Tehran reports that according to a reliable source, Ayatollah Khomeyni has moved from Jamaran to a well-equipped hideout in Fasham [a summer resort near Tehran] The number of guards protecting Jamaran has been reduced noticeably while their number has increased in Fasham, both facts confirming the report.